

# National Tribune

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## BATTling AROUND TOLEDO

WHERE HISTORY WAS MADE 100 YEARS AGO.

Hull's Surrender of Detroit—Massacre on the River Raisin—Harrison Takes Command—Siege of Fort Meigs—Attack on Fort Stephenson.

A Gateway of Canada.  
When war with Great Britain was finally decided upon it was agreed that the place to strike her was her Canadian possessions, and it was hoped to be able to hurt her there in a way that would more than compensate for the injury that she might do to us by her overwhelming navy along the coast. There was also a revival of the old hope of adding Canada to our National domain. The troops that were called out were intended for the invasion of Can-

At the outbreak of the war Gen. William Hull, a veteran who had made a fine reputation in the Revolution, was Governor of the Territory of Michigan. He opposed strongly the declaration of war, since he felt that the weight of the struggle would fall largely upon the sparse population of his Territory. He knew the temper of the Indians, and the work which had been done among them by the British emissaries, who supplied them most liberally with arms and munitions, in addition to making them rich presents. Nor did he want hostilities to

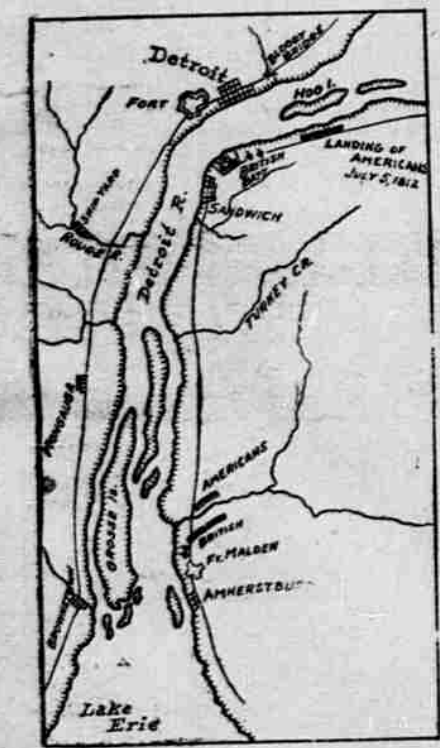


GEN. WM. HENRY HARRISON.

ada, and in this direction all military men's eyes turned.  
There were three gateways thru which Canada could be reached. One was the old-time thoroughfare by the way of Lakes George and Champlain against Quebec and Montreal, and the second was across the Niagara River. This, however, promised to lead to little result, as there were no vital points in Canada within easy striking distance of the Niagara frontier.

The third and most important was the gateway by Toledo and Detroit. This involved the control of the western part of Canada, as its possession by the British involved the control of the great country which is now the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. As the Indians, French and British had fought it around there for the control of that country, so now the Americans marched thither to contest the supremacy with the British.

At that time Toledo was far more remote from our centers than the Philippine Islands are to-day. The only thoroughfare to it had to cross the rugged and difficult Alleghany Mountains, and then pass thru trackless wildernesses for hundreds of miles. The nearest point on the lakes was the old town of Erie, Pa., which the French had established as a stage on their route between Quebec and New Orleans. Fort Washington at Cincinnati was made a base for military operations. Cincinnati is 200 miles from Toledo, and the road, when cut out of the forest primeval, was during the summer time a fairly good one, since for 100 miles it followed the easy slopes of the Great Miami Valley. Then it descended into the Valley of the Maumee. This latter was interfered with by a great stretch known as the Black Swamp, which had originally been a part of Lake Erie before the wearing



THE DETROIT RIVER AND VICINITY.

away of the Niagara Falls lowered the level of that body of water. The best way to pass thru this Black Swamp was by following the course of the Maumee River to Toledo or the Sandusky River to Sandusky, and these became strategic points.

The Surrender of Detroit.  
Following Wayne's decisive victory of 1794 the British had evacuated the posts inside our boundaries, including Detroit.

begin until the United States had a sufficient fleet on the Upper Lakes to maintain the possession of them.  
Upon the declaration of war, Hull was commissioned a Brigadier-General, and directed to make a requisition upon Gen. Brock, of Ohio, for 1,200 militia. These were ordered to rendezvous at Dayton, O., 60 miles north of Cincinnati, to march to Detroit.

The little army, augmented by volunteers from other parts, and by the 4th U. S. left Dayton June 1, 1812, and after a weary march reached the neighborhood of Toledo, where they were relieved by sending their baggage forward to Detroit upon a schooner.

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where the river enters the lake, and they knew about the declaration of war before Hull himself did. Hull found the Indians in a state rapidly approaching open hostilities, but reached Detroit without any outbreak, and went into camp on a gentle eminence. Across the river they could see the British preparing for war by throwing up fortifications and mounting guns. The officers and men were anxious to invade Canada, but Hull restrained them until he could get advice from Washington. He had considerable difficulty in holding his men, because these could not brook the sight of fortifications which, when completed, would command the town and its works of defense.

Hull at last decided to make a crossing, which he effected by stratagem, and he might have taken Malden and dispersed the British, but he finally withdrew his force upon learning that the British commander, Gen. Brock, was advancing with an army of superior strength. Brock was a man of energy, and began carrying the war into Africa by sending Tecumseh with his Indians by our guns. The effect of the bombardment was to fill the whole country with alarm, and the Indians were all around now—Ottawas, Ojibwas, Wyandottes, Potawatomies, Shawnees and others, under their war chiefs. They filled the whole country back of Detroit, and gained some successes over small American parties that they intercepted on the line of communications. The British appeared in strong force on the opposite bank of the river, and in their works they had two 18-pounders and an eight-inch howitzer, which were enormous guns for that day and place.

The Demand for Surrender.  
Aug. 5, Gen. Brock felt himself strong as to send a flag of truce to Gen. Hull demanding his unconditional surrender, and saying:  
"The force at my disposal authorizes me to require of you the surrender of

Detroit. It is far from my inclination to join in a war of extermination, but must be aware that the numerous body of Indians who have attached themselves to my troops will be beyond my control the moment the contest commences."  
At that time Hull had in his fort only about 1,000 effective men, and the place was thronged with trembling women, children and decrepit old men, who had



MAJ. GEO. CROGHAN.

to be considered in the light of Brock's threats as to the savages. Hull kept the messengers waiting two hours while he pondered over an answer, but at last, sharing the confidence of his troops for a moment, he returned an answer declining to surrender.

Gen. Brock had brought up the Queen Charlotte, a heavily-armed vessel, to aid in the siege and to control the crossing of the river should he decide to take his army across and attack from the rear. Lieut. Jessup begged for permission to attack her with artillery and drive her away, but Hull refused. The British opened by a severe bombardment, which was replied to with spirit by our guns. The effect of the bombardment seemed to benumb Hull's faculties, and he would allow no resistance to be offered to the crossing of the British, nor did he permit his batteries to fire upon them when they invested the fort. A British ship entered the fort, killed an officer and two soldiers and wounded others. This was in the immediate presence of Gen. Hull's daughter and her children, and went still further to unman the General, who sent out his own son with a flag of truce to stop the firing.

The surrender was immediately consummated, and Hull became the most odious man in the Nation. He stood up bravely under it, however, and said it was done in accordance to the best dictates of his conscience, and he was willing to take the whole responsibility. He could not maintain any sufficient force in that country with all his provisions brought by pack mules from Cincinnati thru a wilderness filled with hostile savages. The men that he had with him could not possibly withstand the attack of all about 2,000 men were surrendered, besides large amounts of arms, ammunition and stores, which were of the greatest value to the British, who were then far from the base of supplies. Among the guns surrendered were some that bore the inscription, "Taken at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777." For Tecumseh's part in forcing the surrender, Brock gave him marked appreciation, and took off his own rich crimson sash to wind around the Indian chieftain's body.

These late August efforts should do much toward launching the campaign and toward overcoming the reserve that both of the candidates have shown to date. Mr. Bryan is understood to have been reluctantly going on to stumping tours, but his managers insisted upon it. The result will be watched closely. His course in that particular is in strong contrast to the program Nominee Taft has decided upon, for he is going to keep on playing golf, even tho' it be a rich man's game, as some of the Republican voters have been complaining, and by Sept. 5 will take up his residence at Cincinnati and make all his speeches from there. In the meantime he is going on a fishing trip to Middle Bass Island, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, and, reinforced by exercise at golf and by an outing in quest of the gamey denizens of Lake Erie, expects to be in good form for two months of hard political fray.

Altho' it is a month since the Denver Convention adjourned, there has been little in the general trend of the campaign to date. Mr. Bryan has been making a series of speeches, and the campaign letter writers are having a big inning. Those of a pro-Taft inclination have been casting aspersions on the campaign letter writers, and by Sept. 5 will take up his residence at Cincinnati and make all his speeches from there. In the meantime he is going on a fishing trip to Middle Bass Island, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, and, reinforced by exercise at golf and by an outing in quest of the gamey denizens of Lake Erie, expects to be in good form for two months of hard political fray.

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## BATTLE LINES STIFFENING UP.

The Opposing Candidates Begin the Preliminary Sparring—August Forecast of the Situation—Gains and Losses on Both Sides. Race, Labor, Religious and Moral Issues—Literary Bureaus Gathering Material—Promise of a Stirring Campaign.

Both the big candidates seem to have been afraid. They seem to have been holding back in their campaigns for the permission of the American people to occupy the White House for four years. Otherwise they would have been stepping forward more briskly to the encounter. They have been fencing diplomatically. Taft to get the Republicans out of the defensive attitude and Bryan to keep the Democrats in the apparent good position with which they started off.

Now, however, it looks as though there was to be more earnest and likewise more aggressive work. Each of the candidates has a speech or two in his system. These speeches will be delivered this week for the edification of the American public and will probably mark another step in the progress of the struggle between the two men for political supremacy. Ex-Secretary Taft is going to speak Friday at Hot Springs, when he will address a large delegation of Virginia Republicans. The meeting has been planned largely for the purpose of stirring up enthusiasm among the Republicans of the Old Dominion and to give them an impetus to begin work to get out as large a vote as possible in November. It is not for the purpose or with any hope of carrying the State for Taft in November. For much as has been said and is being said about Republicans carrying Southern and border States in November, there is nothing in it, except as pertains to Maryland.

But the Hot Springs speech of Friday is expected to be a return of the rather cruel swipes that Bryan made at the Republican nominee in his speech of acceptance at Lincoln. Mr. Taft can be depended upon to aim a few likable hits, and will begin to take notice at the verbal blows which the candidates promise to swing at each other.

Bryan has several speeches in preparation, altho' he classes them as instalments of the one long speech that he is to deliver on the issues of the campaign. He starts from Lincoln, Illinois, and will deliver a speech on Friday, Friday—the same day that Nominee Taft begins speaking—will deliver a carefully prepared address at Hot Springs, Ark. He is understood to be a hotbed of revision sentiment and for that reason Mr. Bryan wants to launch his tariff revision speech in a sympathetic community. He is really going to say that the Middle West on this trip and will have some opportunity for himself to feel the public pulse and to judge of the manner in which the campaign is being fought. He stops off in Chicago at the week-end to confer with the officials and workers of the Democratic National Committee. He is expected to be in Indianapolis, where, after having attended the notification ceremonies of Vice Presidential Candidate John M. Kern, the Democratic nominee, will deliver a speech on the trust question. Two days later, on Aug. 27, he will be in Topeka to deliver an address on the guarantee of bank notes, and will then go to Kansas City, where he will deliver a speech on the subject of the great interest in that subject thruout Kansas.

If Nominee Taft makes a few jobs at Nominee Bryan on Friday of this week it is entirely probable that Nominee Bryan will promptly talk back. The Nebraska is eager for a verbal duel with his headstrong opponent, and will go after him on the slightest provocation. All in all there is promise of considerable political activity during the last weeks of August. The Presidential Candidate, Sherman, has been notified this week and, of course, had a speech, as Vice Presidential Candidate Kern will have next week.

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Careful men who study the conditions reason that Bryan is stronger this year than he was in either of his previous campaigns. That seems to be pretty well established by the developments in the campaign to date. He is more experienced and more conservative, and thus far has handled his campaign very well on the whole, with less friction than the Taft campaign has been handled. Then Taft, with all his good qualities, probably is not as strong a candidate as McKinley was in 1896 or in 1900. That, in summing up the comparative strength of the candidates with the voters, is not to be overlooked. For, while the East generally accepts Taft as the safer and more conservative of the two candidates, that very reasoning is a matter of weakness to Taft in the West, where Bryan is making his most aggressive campaign.

Taft Has Made Gains.  
Taft has made some pronounced gains in recent days among the newspapers, but it remains to be seen how much these gains will benefit him in the long run. The Baltimore Sun, a strong and influential paper, that bolted Bryan in 1896 and supported him perfunctorily in 1900, has declared for Taft. It probably assures the Republican majority in Maryland for Taft, but there has been almost no hope from the very start that Maryland would vote for Bryan. Recent events indicate that the Cincinnati Enquirer, owned by John R. McLean, and very much of a power in the Middle West, as far as its news columns are concerned, is gradually sliding over to Taft. Mr. McLean, the Republican nominee, are not only fellow townsmen but intimate friends. Mr. McLean, for sufficient reasons, would like to be in the good graces of the new Administration, if it is to be Republican. He has been entirely out of sympathy with modern progressive Democracy.

It looks as though the Republicans had done something to check the trend of the organized labor vote to Bryan because of the labor plank of the Denver platform. Most strenuous, altho' quiet work, has been done, and some of the results are being successful. The cry has been raised by the Republicans all along the line that the labor vote can not be delivered and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been tremendously denounced for lending himself to any such effort. It remains to be seen whether the Republicans have been fighting bravely but with great determination to prevent a movement of the negroes into the Bryan camp. It does not appear at the present time as though any large number of the Northern negroes were going to vote for Bryan, but the campaign of "The Prince of Peace" has been going on, and for some of the negro leaders are out and on Bryanites. The negro pastors in considerable numbers are taking this pro-Bryan course.

A Religious Issue.  
During August a new anti-Taft movement has been coming into prominence. It is based on the well-known fact that the Republican nominee is a Unitarian, and as such, does not believe in the divinity of Christ. One would hardly believe any such clamor against a Presidential candidate in the 20th century could have great weight. But, again, a religious issue is being raised, and whether this movement is at all serious. Many Protestant ministers are voicing their convictions about it, and in the meantime interviews regarding his appreciation of Methodist missionaries in China and attending services occasionally at an Episcopal church. The criticism of the nominee's religion might not be very effective, but for the fact that Bryan has won the high esteem of many church people by his lecture on "The Prince of Peace" and by the uncontrived fact that he is a "Christian gentleman."

Still, after these and other movements against the Republican candidate are considered, careful men are unable to figure how, even if he loses many votes with the diverse bodies of men enumerated, he can fall of majority in the Northern States that will be necessary for his election. These normal Republican majorities are very large in a belt of big Republican States, extending as far west from New York to California. If the Republican voters will only turn out on election day there will probably be no doubt about Taft's election.

Then, regarding the late August forecasts as one of the Republican nominee's dangers, Cleveland came in by a landslide in 1892 more by reason of the Republican stay at home vote than by the Democratic ballots that were cast for him. It looks now as tho' the efforts of the Republican National Committee, aided by the various state committees, should be devoted to getting the Republicans to vote and not to go fishing. The Party is handicapped in a measure this year by the fact that in the previous years of big campaign contributions great sums were used for getting the voters to the polls. Thousands upon thousands of Republican voters in the big Republican States have to be carried to the polls or paid for their time when they go to vote. The Democrats suffer from a similar attitude, but in a much lesser degree. It is a question whether the Republicans are going to have money enough this year to pay very generally for the time of the farmers on election day. That was one of the troubles in New York two years ago, when Hughes was the only Republican elected on the ticket. Over 100,000 voters stayed at home.

A Moral Issue.  
While a religious issue, as described, is working somewhat to Taft's detriment and to Bryan's disadvantage, a moral issue is figuring in several States campaigns this year. In some States, probably in New York, it will work in some degree to Taft's advantage and in other States it will work to his disadvantage. The renomination of Gov. Hughes in New York, which now seems assured, will bring a lot of independents to the Taft standard. It will also array a big element in the city and something of an element among the farmers, against him. It will fur-



They Have Got to Come to It.

ther assure the Democrats good State campaign funds. A good campaign fund for the State Democratic ticket will help the National ticket, for it will bring out the Democratic strength generally.

The Republicans have taken up a moral issue in Ohio and Indiana, thus assuring support from a large following of voters, but again the Democrats, by assuming a middle of the road course, have very strong and rich elements on their side and will be assured of plenty of funds and a strong organization. In the three large and politically important States of New York, Indiana, and Ohio, the Democrats will enter the campaign with as well off financially in all probability as their Republican opponents. That is not to be overlooked in its effect on the final results, especially after the tremendous financial advantage that the Republicans had in all three States during the Presidential campaigns of 1896, 1898 and 1900.

No one can say yet how generally the Germans in Ohio and Indiana, for example, who promise to vote against the Republican State tickets, will also vote against Taft. State election after State election in recent years has demonstrated beyond question that the average voter is adept at split tickets. The Republican who can do this is President Roosevelt and there are intimations that he contemplates taking a hand openly. There have been state meetings from Oyster Bay that the President was not going to participate actively in the campaign, but they came from Secretary Loeb and never from the President directly. Some of the President's closest friends have come from Oyster Bay recently and who are likely to know the President's plans in that regard, say there is not the slightest doubt about the "going into the campaign" later on and that he will deliver some herculean blow for his personal friend and favorite. He is not alarmed about any prospects of Taft's defeat at the polls, but is simply determined that the ordinary political precautions of a thorough and effective campaign be taken all along the line.

It may be that the President will refrain from making any stump speeches as such, but he will write letters and by other methods indicate in no uncertain way the necessity for united action.

A Spirited Campaign Promised.  
Therefore, all in all, the residential campaign this Autumn promises even usually to be very spirited indeed. It will open by the 1st or the middle of September and continue sizzling hot right thru October. During the present month the public utterances of Taft and Bryan will more fully outline their attitude on the various issues and acquaint the voters more thoroughly with the comparative capacity of the two men as political contravertals. Rival armies of orators will be moved out into the field. They are now being organized east and west and are taking the customary coaching as to the dominant themes for public speeches and as to the methods of handling these themes.

Appeals are being formulated to the various classes of voters whose attitude this year is more or less uncertain. The claims and counterclaims of the two parties are being analyzed, and while much of this appears in the daily newspapers much remains for the orators to present. The "canned" speeches of the two candidates are being played a part for the graphophone have been manufactured by the thousands and are being distributed into many communities. If anything can be done toward putting old General Apathy out of business, both the campaign managers are doing it. The indications are that by the middle of September these managers will be able to report to their respective chiefs, at least, that they have won a complete victory over that ancient political foe, man.

The Literary Bureaus.  
Both the big Party managers have forces of men and women working feverishly in Washington. They are ransacking the newspaper files in the Library of Congress and the files of the Congressional Record. Printing presses stand waiting for the copy, these searchers are making ready. Now that the speech of acceptance period has passed, this ammunition is to

velt faction and an ex-Representative Charles P. Taft. For the President is back of Mr. Hitchcock, whose movements he is largely directing, and Charles P. Taft is back of Vorys, who is keeping right at ex-Secretary Taft's elbow and who has with him a press representative from Charles P. Taft's newspaper in Cincinnati as special aid.

The nominee is trying to preserve the peace between these two factions and, these are leading him a merry dance. He recently gave out an interview expressing his entire satisfaction with Chairman Hitchcock, who is undoubtedly working very energetically and effectively for Taft's election. But, unjustly in all probability, there is much prejudice against Mr. Hitchcock among the Ohio politicians and Mr. Vorys is doing his utmost to placate those politicians. There has been danger at times of the feud getting into the open and beyond efforts of control, even the President's intervention would be of little avail.

capable men to step in before long and perform important peace work, issue commands that will line the rival forces up and make them forget their petty squabbles in the interest of a victory at the polls. The demand for such leaders is becoming more and more imperative as the weeks slip by.

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